FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TIRANA RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S., PRC RELATIONS

AU042000Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The U.S. and Chinese propaganda media recently have made sensational noise about the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The U.S. and Chinese press have published statements and telegrams by Carter and Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng], as well as reports on various ceremonies and speeches on the occasion. Following its goal of turning China into an imperialist superpower, the Chinese leadership is seeking the aid and support of U.S. imperialism in the economic, political and military fields. U.S. imperialism on the other hand considers China a good partner in its own imperialist and expansionistic aims. This is why the leaders of both countries have shown a high appreciation for Sino-American diplomatic relations. Their statements testify to the dovetailing of global strategy objectives by the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese social imperialists. On the occasion of ceremonies marking the establishment of diplomatic relations, the U.S. imperialists once again assured the Chinese revisionists of their comprehensive and continued support. One of Washington's representatives at the reception given in Beijing [Peking] stated that, "the U.S. Congress will have special responsibility in the future in guaranteeing that the friendship established today will continue unimpaired, and you can rely on our support in this direction." Behind the sensational establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese revisionists can be seen reactionary plans and intentions at the expense of the peoples of the world. The close relations that are being established increasingly day by day by the Chinese revisionists with the imperialist powers, and particularly with the United States, show clearly the dangerous path on which China has now embarked. In addition to the danger of the U.S. imperialists and of Soviet social imperialism, the world is now also confronted with the danger of Chinese social imperialism.

ATA REPORTS FRG'S ECONOMIC EXPANSION IN PRC

LD041258Y Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 4 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 4 Jan, ATA--Western monopoly capital is extending its tentacles more and more into the Chinese economy. According to the news agencies China will purchase two big chemical plants worth 500 million marks from the branch of the West German company Metalgesellschaft Lurs. Last November this company concluded a long term agreement with the Chinese revisionists for the construction of 22 metallurgical plants in China. On the basis of an agreement concluded recently between Beijing [Peking] and Bonn, the latter will grant to China a credit of 8 billion dollars to be used in the development of the coal mines. On the basis of this agreement such West German big concerns as Krupp, Thiessen, Demag, Ruhrkole and the West German banks Deutschebank, Dresdener Bank and Korensbank will invest their capital in China.

BRIEFS

STALIN'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVANCE--Lectures on and other activities devoted to the memory of the 99th birthday of I.V. Stalin, the great Marxist-Leninist, loyal pupil and worthy successor of the everlasting achievement of V.I. Lenin, have been organized in various parts of our country at which workers, servicemen and students were briefed on Stalin's life and his activity as an unflinching revolutionary. Within this framework, a meeting was held at the Stalin textile combine in Tirana on 21 December. It was attended by workers and cadres. Myrteza Uci, secretary of the party committee attached to the textile combine, briefed the participants on Stalin's valuable contribution to the defense and creative development of Marxism-Leninism. A similar meeting was also held at the 21 December construction enterprise. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Dec 78 AU]

PARTY DAILY INTERVIEWS SOCIALIST FOREIGN MINISTERS

AU041312Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jan 79 p 6 AU

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO interviews with the foreign ministers of the USSR, Poland, the CSSR, the GDR and Hungary on the occasion of new year--dates and places of interviews not given]

[Text] On the eve of the new year the editorial board of the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO addressed the following questions to a number of ministers of foreign affairs of fraternal socialist countries:

1. In 1978, despite the resistance of the reactionary forces, the peoples' struggle for peace, detente and social progress achieved new successes. How do you evaluate the contribution and efforts of the socialist community's countries in this noble struggle, which corresponds with the vital interests of all mankind?

2. In your opinion, what are the prospects for further developing the process of detente, disarmament and the struggle against imperialism's aggressive plans and neocolonialism's expansion in 1979?

The ministers of foreign affairs of Poland, the CSSR, the GDR and Hungary answered the two questions of our international inquiry. While we were preparing the inquiry, Andrey Gromyko, the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, was in Geneva to meet the U.S. Secretary of State in connection with the closing stage of the SALT-II negotiations on the limitation of strategic armaments. For this reason we are submitting to our readers a written interview with the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, containing stands of principle, expressed on behalf of the Soviet Government, in his speech to the 33d UN General Assembly session, delivered on 26 September 1978.

"Faith in the Future"

Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs:

In summarizing the path crossed in international affairs during the postwar decades, including the difficult years of the "cold war" period, the peoples, governments and political leaders, of course, if they are not dilettantes in politics, have no right to ignore the main factor: The necessity of devoting as much effort as possible in order to prevent a new military disaster, which is likely to be even more destructive for mankind than the two previous world wars together.

The fact that it has become possible to avoid the great war for as long as almost one-third of a century is, of course, a great people's achievement. The peoples are more and more intensely expressing their hatred for war, they are rejecting it and denouncing it as a means of settling international controversies and differences of opinion.

The representatives of the Soviet Union, in speaking on behalf of our people, on behalf of the communist party, which is the nucleus of the political system of Soviet society, have always emphasized, in speaking to international forums, and will emphasize the subject of peace. The basic law of the Soviet state, its constitution, states as follows: "The USSR is conducting a Leninist policy of peace, it is struggling for the preservation of the peoples' security and for large-scale international cooperation."

We are implementing this policy side by side with our friends and allies. The recent Crimean meetings of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with leaders of fraternal parties and states demonstrated with new emphasis that the socialist community is firmly following a trend toward peace, detente and international cooperation.

The fraternal socialist states are justifiably proud that with their consistent activity, an activity conducted year after year and month after month, we could even say, a daily activity, they are contributing to the preservation of peaceful living conditions and to the constructive labor of peoples on our earth.

The will of the Soviet people, our state's policy has been profoundly and essentially expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the following statement: "To reduce the threat of the conflagration of a new war, the threat of a mass destruction of people through nuclear weapons--this is the main trend of our struggle for peace under contemporary circumstances."

The greatest and most urgent, we could say in the true sense of this word, the global problem is the problem concerning all countries and peoples, the problem of stopping the arms race. The truth which today is recognized by all people consists of the fact that tremendous financial means are being spent for the production of weapons of destruction. Is it not a fact that in peacetime over 25 million people are wearing military uniforms? Is it not true that there are even more people directly or indirectly engaged in military production? All this represents a tremendous loss for the material and intellectual resources of mankind.

Some people might say that something is being done to halt the arms race. For example, a special UN General Assembly session was held on the subject of disarmament. This session expressed the resolve of the peoples to put an end to the arms race, to turn events toward disarmament and to make, in the long run, this disarmament a universal and full one. It is true, a document extensive and positive in its general outlines was adopted at this session. The Soviet Union can note with satisfaction that many of its ideas are included organically in this final document. Along with all those who not only in words but also in deeds are striving for disarmament, we think that the decisions adopted at the special UN General Assembly session must be translated into the language of practical actions by the states, without which they remain a mere work of paper.

In soberly dealing with these matters we must admit, however, that the arms race has not been removed even by one inch. A group of states--it is known who they are--have adopted a decision on tremendous additional allocations destined for increasing the volume of armaments. The decision of the Washington session of the NATO council and the measures adopted as a result of this session, as regards the increase of military preparations on the part of certain countries, cannot be evaluated otherwise than as a provocation against those who are struggling for disarmament.

No matter how much the initiators of the arms race try to present matters in the light that, allegedly, the security of the states is more reliable the more they accumulate weapons and military equipment, reality is quite different. The increase in the quantity of arms and the appearance of an ever increasing number of more and more destructive types of weapons increases the danger of war. No justifications such as the well-known allusions to the "threat from the USSR," could be accepted by people. Such allusions are entirely false. The greatest threat against peace--and this is a universally recognized fact--is the threat stemming from the nuclear armament race. This means that nuclear disarmament is a priority.

Each inmportant task--and nuclear disarmament is an important task indeed--requires an optimal realistic approach when we engage in resolving it. We cannot imagine in our contemporary world that this task will progress unless at the same time measures are taken to consolidate the political and international law guarantees for the security of states. In this connection the proposal to sign a worldwide treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations is becoming increasingly topical.

The trend of Soviet policy toward peace, toward detente and toward disarmament is a firm trend. Despite the whole instability of the international situation, the Soviet people are looking forward to the future with optimism. Our confidence is based on the fact that the peoples' will for peace is insurmountable, that the forces standing on the position of preserving and consolidating peace are prevailing over those forces which are willing to conduct world events in the opposite direction.

Great Contribution

Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic:

The Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria and the other countries belonging to the socialist community are contributing greatly to the struggle for peace, detente and social progress conducted by mankind. This stems from the very essence of the socialist system and from the potential of the countries belonging to our community and is expressed in our consistent policy of peace. We have developed our relations with the capitalist states in a spirit of peaceful coexistence and of well understood common interests, as well as in the striving for a full implementation of the final Helsinki document. We have contributed in a constructive manner to the activities of multilateral all-European conferences, as well as to the creative peace-loving efforts of progressive forces within the United Nations and other international organizations. We have not spared any efforts to stop the arms race and to go over to a real disarmament. In this period the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have submitted numerous realistic proposals to the United Nations, to the Geneva disarmament committee and within the framework of the Vienna negotiations for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. We decisively supported the peoples' struggle for freedom, against colonialism and neocolonialism, apartheid and racism, for the development of peaceful international cooperation based on the principles of equal rights.

A new confirmation of the will for peace and of the peace-loving policy of the socialist countries was the Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries held in November 1978 and the declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact member-countries at that conference. This document contains an extensive program for action, the implementation of which is likely to contribute to the elimination of the danger of war, to the consolidation of international security as well as to the development of cooperation among states. Precisely this concern has given rise to the initiative of the Polish People's Republic, supported, in the first place, by the fraternal countries, on the education of public opinion in a spirit of peace. We are gratified that this draft project was adopted by the UN General Assembly as a declaration on the education of society in a spirit of peace.

We are in favor of intensifying and expanding international detente and we are sincerely interested in making this detente irreversible. I think that despite the existing difficulties, despite the attempts on the part of the reactionary forces to oppose this process, the process of detente will develop further.

We would like the upcoming new year to bring us visible progress in stopping the arms race and in complementing political detente by detente in the military sector. All peoples would have an advantage from this, and the cause of detente and cooperation would profit as well. This, however, demands unity of action of all political and social forces interested in the consolidation of peace and security.

We are convinced that the new year 1979 will bring about a further development in the struggle for international cooperation based on equal rights and in the struggle for strengthening peace. We are convinced that the great coalition of the forces of peace will consolidate its influence on events. The socialist states, as well as the majority of developing countries, and the realistic and peace-loving forces in the Western states are capable, if they rally their efforts, of building a strong wall of resistance against imperialism, neocolonialism and international reaction. We will concentrate our activities on the implementation of the lofty ideas contained in the declaration of Warsaw Pact member-countries for stopping the arms race, for disarmament, for consolidating security in Europe and throughout the world, as well as for the development of international cooperation.

It is with pleasure that I would like to stress that as regards all above-mentioned problems our views fully coincide with those of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Poland and Bulgaria, guided by the principle of constantly intensifying and consolidating unity of action in implementing the coordinated and peace-loving policy of the countries belonging to the socialist community, have concentrated their efforts on reducing tension, limiting the arms race and promoting cooperation among all peoples throughout the world. We are implementing together the agreements adopted at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. We are working actively for the universal adoption of the initiatives of the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, in particular as regards the adoption of the initiatives of Leonid Brezhnev aimed at putting an end to the arms race.

We pay tribute to the active peace-loving policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at consolidating neighborly relations on the Balkan Peninsula. I am convinced that our will to pursue the process of real changes in international relations on our continent in the spirit of the principles and agreements adopted by the 35 countries in the final CSCE document will make this process irreversible.

"A Decisive Factor"

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs:

The successes achieved by the peoples during the year that has elapsed in implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, in alleviating international tension and in consolidating security and peaceful coexistence are truly great. It was confirmed above all that the alleviation of international tension, despite the intense opposition of its enemies, remains and continues to be the main trend in the development of international relations. It is an undeniable fact that in this respect the socialist community countries, in alliance with the communist and workers parties in many countries, in alliance with the national liberation movements and with the nonaligned countries movement, as well as in alliance with all progressive and soberly thinking forces throughout the world have the greatest share in and contribution to alleviating this tension.

Precisely the countries of the socialist community with their principled, peaceful and consistent international policy have achieved even greater international prestige and respect and have asserted themselves as a factor exerting a decisive impact upon the course of international events. These countries are the reliable support of all forces of progress, of the peoples in their striving for national and social liberation, of the struggle waged by the young states in Africa, Asia and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

Last year the socialist countries accomplished a great deal in further consolidating peace and in engaging in concrete measures for military detente. Let us recall only the initiatives of exceptional importance submitted by the USSR and by the other socialist community countries at the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament and at the 33d UN General Assembly session. The initiative of this worldwide organization to adopt decisions and measures for guaranteeing the security of the non-nuclear states, is in full accordance with the vital interests of these states, and this is why this initiative received their considerable support. This is why the Soviet proposal, firmly supported by the fraternal socialist countries, obtained the votes of 117 UN member-states, which means the votes of the overwhelming majority. Other initiatives of the socialist countries, such as the proposal on the nondeployment of nuclear arms on the territories of non-nuclear countries, were welcomed with a very positive response. With the proposal on starting negotiations for signing a treaty on banning the production and perfection of new systems of mass destruction weapons, the countries belonging to the socialist community won even greater prestige.

This strategic trend of our foreign policy, which was once more confirmed before the world in the declaration adopted by the recent conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, remains unchanged. There is no doubt whatsoever that the new initiatives and proposals contained in the Moscow declaration would play an exceptional role for the further development of the international situation and for the consolidation of worldwide peace and of the peoples' security.

Under the circumstances of a growing activity of the forces willing to halt and reverse the process of improving the international atmosphere, when, with the purpose of implementing such goals, alliances of the darkest forces of reaction and militarism are being set up and when the present Beijing [Peking] leadership is fraternizing with them, we often reflect on how we should further pursue the struggle for alleviating international tension, for consolidating peace and progress throughout the world. We are becoming convinced that the most reactionary imperialist forces and the military-industrial complex, with its unbridled arms race and its unrestrained ideological-psychological war, wish to achieve a halt in the development of worldwide socialism. They wish to stop the national liberation movements and social and economic progress throughout the world. We are aware of the fact that in creating and keeping up hotbeds of tension and in provoking hostilities and conflicts among the peoples, universal imperialism wishes to strengthen, or at least to maintain, its positions in various areas of the world. This is nothing new to us, such a development of the situation is by no means surprising. We have always been aware of the fact that the struggle for the maintenance, intensification and development of the process of detente, for the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence contained in the final Helsinki document, as well as the struggle for socialism and progress, will by no means be easy. We have always based ourselves on the principled position that each success along this path can be achieved only under the circumstances of a fierce and hard struggle.

We have a sober and realistic approach to the comprehensive development of the present international situation and toward the prospects of its future development. We are fully aware of the strength of the socialist community and of the fact that the worldwide historical development toward peace and socialism cannot be stopped by anyone under any circumstances whatsoever. We, in Socialist Czechoslovakia, will contribute to this trend with all efforts and means, we will contribute to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion, to the coordinated cooperation of socialist countries, to their joint struggle aimed at detente, peace and disarmament in alliance with all progressive and peace-loving forces in our epoch.

Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs:

Again, 1978 ended with a great peace initiative by the Warsaw Pact member-countries. The Moscow declaration, which they adopted, once more proposes a constructive and active program which outlines the basic trends of action. These trends are in accordance with the interests of peace, and they appeal for a halt in the arms race, for disarmament and for expanding cooperation among states. These are trends stemming from a thorough analysis of the international situation.

What is the question all about? Considerable successes have been achieved in the struggle for peace and social progress. The state policy of detente in 1978 was transformed into a solid, basic factor of peace. Nevertheless this is only a stage along our path. If we wish to achieve the final goal--and this is the intention of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries--we must achieve lasting peace, we must succeed in making peace an integral, inseparable part of coexistence among the states and peoples throughout the world.

Disarmament today is our number one problem--the necessity to prevent danger, the danger stemming from the arms race and directed against peace, security and detente. If we do not succeed in stopping the aggressive circles of monopoly capital and avoid coming close to the brink of a new world war, all successes achieved as a result of detente and cooperation will be jeopardized. This is what determines the great responsibility of our time. This is the task which the countries belonging to the socialist community have set for themselves. At the special UN session on disarmament problems and at the 33D UN General Assembly session the socialist countries quite unequivocally stated their positions and explained their stands. The topical character of the proposals submitted by the socialist community in the sector of disarmament, laid down in the Moscow conference document, was stressed at the recently held ninth plenum of the SED Central Committee.

The year 1975 has once more shown a fact which is also valid for 1979 as well as for the future, that where socialism and communism are being built, peace has found its homeland. The GDR, a country situated in the center of Europe and located at the border of two opposing social systems, as a member of the socialist community, will actively contribute to the further implementation of the socialist peace program within the framework of a coordinated foreign policy of fraternal states.

If we make a sober assessment of the events occuring in the world, we become aware of the fact that the international situation has become even more complicated. This means that the struggle for the consolidation and intensification of the process of detente will not become easier but more difficult. With its important proposals the Moscow conference has pointed out the path along which we must proceed in order to preserve the hitherto achieved successes, in order to multiply our achievements in the struggle for peace and security as well as in order to rescue mankind from a thermonuclear world war. This demands an intensification of the struggle for peace on the largest international scale.

The NATO program adopted in connection with rearmament and the creation of new systems of mass destruction weapons represents a permanent threat against peace. If we desire the existence of prerequisites for peace and security in the 21st century, we must tame the militarist forces. The GDR and the other fraternal socialist countries are ready at once to engage in immediate disarmament, if the principles of equal security are observed at each stage of this disarmament. Up to the present moment, however, the NATO member-countries have by no means demonstrated such good will.

The attempts by imperialism to stop the independent development of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who were once oppressed and to restore its influence in the lost territories are endangering peace. In these areas, however, the wheel of history cannot be turned back. We express our sympathy and solidarity for the peoples who have taken up the path of socioecnomic transformation.

For 1979 we are filled with hope. The community of socialist states is steadily strengthening. This is the most reliable guarantee for further successes of the forces of peace and progress. The conviction expressed at the Moscow conference that the insuring of a better future for all people, regardless of the question on which continent or in which social system they live, will depend on the implementation of the tasks laid down in the Moscow conference documents, will find wide response and will mobilize new forces in the international struggle for peace. Through the Moscow declaration the Warsaw Pact member-countries have demonstrated their willingness to consolidate mutual relations and to intensify cooperation in resolving international problems. There is no doubt that this will contribute to the consolidation of the strength of socialism and of its force of attraction.

"We Are Optimistic"

Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs:

Despite complicated international relations, 1978 was really a year of further consolidation of the policy of mutual coexistence. This was best observed in Europe. The more frequent meetings of the representatives of countries with different social systems facilitate the successful implementation of the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki conference's Final Act. The forces of socialism and progress on other continents also strengthened during 1978.

The forces interested in continuing tension also made attempts in 1978 to slow down the process of detente. Some imperialist circles are ignoring the internationally accepted norms in relations among states, and increase the arms race in a manner which endangers the future of all mankind.

Being aware of their responsibility for peace and social progress, the countries of the socialist community strove to stimulate with concrete deeds the struggle for strengthening international security during 1978.

We are fully satisfied with the fact that international public opinion evaluated these steps according to their merits, including the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' Political Consultative Committee.

The people's Republic of Hungary also makes its contribution to these coordinated acts. It constantly works for strengthening the fraternal mutual relations among the socialist countries, supports the forces fighting for national independence and social progress, expands its relations with the developing countries and especially with the countries with socialist orientations and other progressive forces, and strives to create multiple and mutually beneficial relations with the capitalist countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence. In this context I think that the visit to France by Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, contributed to strengthening European security.

As far as further detente is involved--we are optimists. Of course, this process will take place through difficulties and contradictions. Imperialism's aggressive forces will not relinquish their goals. The present Chinese leadership also supports the policy of disarmament's opponents.

Despite all this the forces of peace and progress constantly grow and are capable of achieving successes on all continents. Recent events prove that detente causes an ever growing influence on world development. The declaration adopted at the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' Political Consultative Committee also facilitates further progress. The declaration not only marks our future tasks, but also determines the manner of their implementation. The favorable influence of the declaration on international public opinion fills us with optimism. This indicates that more and more people are seeing the active defense of peace and social progress as their own cause.

The molding of USSR-U.S. relations is of great importance for all of us. It seems that after signing the SALT-II agreement we can count on progress in this area, too.

The People's Republic of Hungary, as an integral part of the socialist community, strives to make its contribution to strengthening the favorable tendencies in international relations. We are against the attempts to interfere with our internal affairs under the pretext that human rights are being defended. We struggle through our active policy for the implementation of the Helsinki conference Final Act's agreements as a whole. The Madrid meeting will be prepared during 1979. A difficult and complex task awaits us. However, we have real grounds to believe that our unity and conscious activity during 1979 will bring concrete measures in the area of disarmament. In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to wish the fraternal Bulgarian people a happy new year and further successes in constructing your socialist country.

NEWLY APPOINTED IRANIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU0511562 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jan 79 p 8 AU

[Text] (Bahram Malaeke), the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Iran, arrived in our country.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV CONGRATULATE YEMENI LEADERS ON ELECTION

AU0511502 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a greetings telegram to Isma'il 'Abd al-Fattah, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council, on the occasion of his election to this post.

The telegram expresses the most sincere congratulations and wishes for further development of the PDRY, for the well-being and prosperity of the Yemeni people. Confidence is expressed that the friendly relations of comradeship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries will expand and be intensified to the benefit of both peoples, in the interest of the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and reaction, for peace and social progress throughout the world.

Stanko Todorov, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a greetings telegram to Al-Nasir Muhammad Sulayman, prime minister of the PDRY, on the occasion of his election to this post.

The telegram conveys most sincere wishes for consolidating and intensifying the revolutionary achievements of the PDRY, for the progress of its people. The telegram expresses the conviction that relations between the two countries will be consolidated and developed also in the future for the sake of the accelerated economic, social and cultural development of the two peoples.

LEADERS ATTEND CELEBRATION DEVOTED TO CUBAN ANNIVERSARY

AU041656Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 4 Jan 79 AU

[Text] A solemn celebration in connection with the 20th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Cuba in taking place at the People's Army House in Sofia tonight. Present are Grisha Filipov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Mezhdurechki, Boycho Shteryanov and other officials as well as chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria. Jose Alvarez Bravo, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, was also present.

The celebration is being chaired by Col Gen Slavcho Trunski, chairman of the society for Bulgarian-Cuban friendship. Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, read a report.

Kubadinski Addresses Celebration

AU041930Y Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 4 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jan, BTA--"The victory of the Cuban revolution and the construction of socialism in Cuba are an integral part of mankind's historical transition from capitalism to socialism," said Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, here today. He spoke at a solemn meeting dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

Speaking about the historic role played by the Cuban communists, he pointed to the original creative contribution they had made to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism.

"Cuba's development on the road of socialism revealed the [word indistinct] advantages of the new social system, revealed its potential to solve major and difficult economic problems and exceptionally important social tasks in brief terms," said the speaker.

The speaker (?dwelt) also on the aid Cuba extends to Asian and African peoples, her principled struggle against imperialism, against the anti-Sovietism of the Chinese leaders, her internationalist approach to world (?problems). In his report Mr Pencho Kubadinski spoke about the [word indistinct] alliance of Cuba with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, about the assistance they had been rendering Cuba to secure the headway of Cuban economy.

Bulgaro-Cuban cooperation and its upward development was given due prominence [words indistinct] the significance of the regular meetings between the two countries' first leaders, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Fidel Castro, was emphasized. "We are bound by the great teachings of Marxism-Leninism, by the commitment to the principles of proletarian internationalism, by the common interests and the common aims in building up socialism and communism, by our common struggle against imperialism, our strivings for peace, security and social progress," said the speaker.

In conclusion Mr Pencho Kubadinski extended the wishes of the Bulgarian people for economic successes, for further achievements in the material and cultural sphere, for the thriving of science and culture in fraternal Cuba.

Mr Jose Manuel Alvarez Bravo, the ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Bulgaria, too, made a speech at the meeting.

BCP CC SENDS CONDOLENCE TO CPSU CC ON MINISTER'S DEATH

AU042055Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 4 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have sent a telegram to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Council of Ministers expressing most sincere condolences on the death of Yevgeniy Alekseyevskiy, minister of land reclamation and water resources and member of the CPSU Central Committee.

The telegram says that Yevgeniy Alekseyevskiy was known in Bulgaria as a great organizer of the socialist agricultural economy of the Soviet Union and as an active participant in the practical implementation of the CPSU Central Committee broad program for land reclamation. Bulgaria values his contribution to the development of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of agriculture.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS SET FOR 25 MARCH

AU041655Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 4 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has issued a decree setting elections for okrug, municipal and regional people's councils and for mayors and people's councillors at the municipalities for 25 March 1979.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN-YUGOSLAV TRADE PROTOCOL--Sofia, 4 Jan, BTA--A 1979 trade protocol between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia was signed today in Belgrade. It provides for trade to reach 253 million U.S. dollars this year. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 4 Jan 79 AU]

ELECTRICITY COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Sofia, 20 Dec, BTA--A delegation of the corporation of Yugoslav electric firms, led by Djordja Nikolovski, director general of Elektrostopanstvo in Skopje, was on a three-day visit to this country. An agreement was concluded on connecting the electric power system of the PR Bulgaria and electric power system of SFR Yugoslavia in its part which is located on the territory of SR Macedonia. In this way the previous successful cooperation between the two countries in the field of electric power and in accordance with the recommendations of the 15th session of the joint Bulgaro-Yugoslav committee on economic, trade and technoscientific cooperation will be expanded and deepened. The Yugoslav delegation was received by Mr Nikola Todoriev, minister of energetics, and by Mr Belcho Belchev, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint committee. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 20 Dec 78 AU]

LEADERS AT PETROV'S FUNERAL--The funeral of the choreographer and dancer Anastas Petrov took place on 28 December in Sofia. Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Georgi Yordanov, Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, and Lyubomir Pavlov, BCP Central Committee Art and Culture Department head, were among the honor guard at the coffin. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 28 Dec 78 AU]

LILOV RECEIVES USSR SCIENTIST--On 28 December Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, received Prof (Dmitriy Markov), director of the Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies at the USSR Academy of Sciences, who is visiting Bulgaria. The meeting took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Dec 78 AU]

VIENNA PAPER INTERVIEWS CHARTER 77 SPOKESMAN HAVEL

AU040954Y Vienna KURIER in German 4 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Exclusive interview with "Charter 77" spokesman Vaclav Havel]

[Text] KURIER: Is it true that you have been placed under house arrest?

Havel: Yes. At the weekend house where I mostly stay, a sentry box on stilts has been built. From there, my house is constantly being watched by policemen. Moreover, guards constantly walk around the house and look into the windows. The police guards stop anyone wanting to visit us, and permit me to leave the house only for shopping. In this case, a police car follows me, and when I enter a shop, a policeman with a pistol and a walkie-talkie accompanies me and impudently listens if I exchange a word with anyone. The policemen even accompany me when I take my dog out into the woods.

KURIER: Are these measures covered by law in any way?

Havel: Absolutely not, on the contrary. The police are actually making themselves liable to prosecution--by restricting personal freedom, misuse of power and so forth.

KURIER: And how was it in Prague, in your Prague apartment?

Havel: There it was even worse. Uniformed policemen were constantly in front of my door and did not let anyone in and did not let me out. One of them even threatened to give me a beating.

KURIER: Have you nevertheless an opportunity to remain in contact with your friends and the outside world?

Havel: As you see...

KURIER: How do you feel in your situation?

Havel: I would lie if I said that it was pleasant. But I know that many dozens of friends are worse off. I am thinking of those who are in prison. Compared with them, my current situation is idyllic.

KURIER: You have been appointed "Charter" spokesman only for a short period. When will you hand over your function?

Havel: I cannot tell you this, because I do not know. But certainly not now. For, I cannot permit the impression to be created that it was possible to intimidate the civil rights fighters with such illegal measures. Moreover, these actions merely confirm what we have claimed from the very beginning: It is not the "Charter" that violates the laws but the organs of state power.

REPORTAGE ON HUSAK'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Addresses Industrial Workers Delegation

AU0215287 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Dec 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[CTK report on the reception of a delegation of representatives of the metallurgical and engineering industry by Gustav Husak, CSSR president and CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, on 28 December at Prague Castle in the presence of CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier; Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council; Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Secretary; and CSSR Deputy Premier Josef Simon: "Engineering and Metallurgy--The Front Line of Our Economy"]

[Excerpt] Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, began his speech by expressing thanks for the report on the successes which the two ministries had achieved. These results are neither small, nor self-evident. They are backed by great political, organizational and management work, by the efforts of more than 1 million workers, technicians and economic workers in metallurgy and engineering, and for this they deserve our recognition and gratitude.

It is no coincidence, Comrade Husak continued, that for many years the metallurgy and engineering complex has been in the forefront of the attention of our party and government bodies. It is vitally important for Czechoslovakia to be able to keep in step with world competition particularly in this sector, which is a key sector for the development of the entire national economy.

The planned tasks and demands on the implementation of scientific-technical progress, on the improvement of quality and on the overall effectiveness of production are growing, and must grow, from year to year in this sector. Engineering and metallurgy are the foremost line of our economy. Appreciation is due for the fact that this year, compared with the past, a certain shift forward has been successfully achieved in certain directions, such as in scientific-technical development and partly also in quality and thriftiness. All this is not enough if we compare it with what the Czechoslovak economy needs today, and what it will need tomorrow. We must see to it that more demanding approaches gain ground more rapidly, and we must speed up the rate, progress and solution of these problems and tasks, bringing the largest possible number of our engineering sectors closer to the world elite. This is also the basic demand following from the conclusions of the 11th and 12th CPCZ Central Committee sessions held this year.

Today this is the main, the strategic task of our engineering. Its solution will demand that everybody, from the supreme bodies and ministries down to enterprises and plants, work with greater consistency, responsibility and exactingness. We must make better use than heretofore of the qualifications of our workers, technicians and engineers, of our people's hands, talents and ideas; of all that we know from the outside world.

The next 2 years, the years 1979 and 1980, Comrade Husak recalled, will also be very important because we will be establishing prerequisites for entering the Seventh 5-Year Plan. From what we know, the conditions for the development of our economy will be even more demanding in the 1980's, because, contrary to capitalism, we want to continue to take the road of maintaining and further raising the living standards, in harmony with the resources that are being created; and therefore only one solution exists for us--to implement even more emphatically the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress on the effectiveness and quality of all work.

Despite the more difficult external conditions of economic development, this year we have taken another significant step forward in our entire national economy, though not without problems and certain deviations from the plan. But we cannot be satisfied with this. Because of the growing material and human resources at our disposal, the Czechoslovak economy has the prerequisites for achieving even greater efficiency, and not only from the viewpoint of quantity, but also of quality.

We have all the necessary prerequisites for producing even more efficiently, and with better quality, in the coming years; for making better use of our resources and potential in the interests of an increasing, balanced development of the economy and the entire society, and in the interests of the people's living standards and general contentment.

However, in order to utilize the resources and possibilities the leading workers on all levels, from top to bottom, must work in a most exacting way, as demanded by the party; they must strive to systematically perfect organization, management and planning; intensify their work with the people and see to the development of their initiative. In this they can count on the full assistance of party and social bodies, which will establish the necessary political conditions and which will support the executives with a demanding attitude--pioneers in the battle for new things--and ward off manifestations of routine and obsolete ways of thinking.

Comrade Husak concluded by wishing the workers in the branches of metallurgy and engineering success in the accomplishment of next year's tasks.

Receives Soviet Ambassador

LD041746Y Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1700 GMT 4 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received in Prague USSR Ambassador Vladimir Matskevich. In the course of the friendly meeting they discussed some questions of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

HULA, JAKES WELCOME STROUGAL BACK FROM CUBA

LD041258Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 4 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] A Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, returned to Prague this morning after attending the celebrations in Havana marking the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The delegation was welcomed at Prague Ruzyne Airport by Vaclav Hula, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy premier, Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, and other officials.

LENART, OTHERS ATTEND CUBAN RECEPTION

LD041323Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 4 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Cuban consul general in Bratislava, Juan Sanchez Munro, gave a reception at the Devin Hotel in Bratislava yesterday to mark the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. Among the guests were Comrades Jozef Lenart, Miloslav Hruskovic, Viliam Salgovic, Ludovit Pezlar, Gejza Slapka and other representatives of our political and public life.

CUBAN ENVOY ADDRESSES NATIONAL FRONT MEETING

LD022032Y Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 2 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan, 2 CETEKA--Cuban Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Pedro Luis Torres [word indistinct] (?here) today, at a meeting arranged by the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee to mark the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, Cuba's efforts to strengthen and to expand international relations based on the principles of equality, sovereignty, independence and mutual benefits.

"The fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation are based on the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, on firm alliance with the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the countries of the socialist community, to the benefit of construction of a new society.

"The international solidarity without which Cuban revolution would not have existed caused that [as received] strictly observed internationalism is the fundamental principle of our relations with all peoples of the world in the struggle for peace, socialism and communism, for national liberation, for the defeat of imperialism, in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all forms of exploitation and discrimination of whole nations and individuals.

The ambassador spoke of the solidarity struggle to build socialism, for peace and against imperialism as reflected during the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana. and pointed out that this year again, this struggle will be in the forefront of attention at the 6th non-aligned summit in the Cuban capital.

He spoke highly of the Czechoslovak-Cuban relations of fraternal friendship, with deep roots dating back to the 19th century, and said that Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have given the relations their present width and depth. Twenty years after the victory of the Cuban revolution, there is constant exchange between Czechoslovakia and Cuba in political, economic, cultural, scientific-technical and sporting (?spheres) to the benefit of socialist construction in the two countries.

JAKES, PETRIK MEET BRNO AGRICULTURAL FIRM DIRECTOR

LD031358Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Drahomir Oulehla, director general of the Brno Agricultural Construction firm, and senior workers of the firm in Prague today. In the presence of Miroslav Petrik, Czech minister of agriculture and food, they handed him a report on the overfulfillment of the volume of functional capital investment in agriculture in the Czech Socialist Republic by Kcs1.5 billion.

CSSR FIRMLY FOR WARSAW PACT CONSOLIDATION

AU021950Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Our Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] When the historians write about the year 1978 and assign it to its place in the historic stream of the preceding and following years, they will undoubtedly come to the conclusion that, from the viewpoint of human progress, it was a good year.

It was a time which signified a significant step on the path toward the peaceful future of mankind, despite all the difficulties and concealed attempts of the enemies of peace to disrupt the process of detente. This was primarily due to the countries of the socialist community and all peace-loving forces throughout the world, as was again, and so strikingly manifested at the November session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact in Moscow.

Responsibility for the increasing growth of armaments, for the introduction of increasingly destructive weapons into the arsenals lies with the imperialist countries, and with them alone. They are systematically rejecting the socialist states' disarmament proposals, the realization of which would signify, in the first phase, the deescalation of arming, and later a decrease of arsenals, and finally the achievement of the aim of which whole generations have dreamed--the transition to a complete and general disarmament. However, contrary to the desire of mankind, the imperialist countries are taking a different road.

On the territory of NATO member-countries in Western Europe there are 7,000 American nuclear weapons; their destructive force equals that of 460 million tons of classic explosives and this means roughly 2 tons of explosives per citizen of Western Europe--more than enough to level flourishing cities, industrial plants and cultural and historic monuments of unimaginable value, in case of a war.

The need is all the more pressing to strengthen the battle for peace, for reducing armament and establishing conditions for mankind to start disarming in the future. The session of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow showed a concrete way for this. It turned to all European peoples, to all states with an urgent appeal, formulating in eight points the most topical tasks in the battle for peace and security.

It is an urgent appeal. It mobilizes people of good will on all continents for the battle for peace and disarmament. The broad reaction evoked by the Moscow proposals throughout the world shows how vitally important peace-loving mankind considers them. Unfortunately, those who are to blame for the fact that the world is standing on the brink of new, dangerous arms race--the imperialist countries, and above all the NATO pact--have not reacted to the proposals. The Peking leaders, too, have adopted a stand against these proposals that are so important for the world peace.

The Washington session of the NATO Council has given the sign for a new round of the arms race, aimed at disrupting the existing equilibrium of military forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact and thus destabilizing the international situation to the detriment of peace. Imperialism is trying to weaken the peace forces and disrupt their unity. It is particularly attacking the class and international substance of the peaceful policy of socialist countries, concealing that imperialism itself bears the sole and exclusive reponsibility for the arms race. It is striving to shake the will of peace-loving forces to achieve concrete results in the field of arms reduction by falsely claiming that these efforts yield no results, although the very opposite is true. It is also the enemies of detente who are spreading the nonclass ideas that under the present conditions, when imperialism is rattling its sabers, the socialist countries should unilaterally weaken their defense ability. It is not difficult to recognize the true aim of the advocates of such theories. They are concerned with weakening socialism and freeing the field of imperialist provocations.

Reports arrive every day from the West about the activities of the enemies of peace and detente. Public opinion and all people of good will throughout the world must be mobilized against their plans for aggravating the atmosphere in international relations. [paragraph continues]

Both the recent years and the present show what an influential force this is, and that even the imperialists cannot close their eyes to it because the positive results achieved in the disarmament negotiations and the hopeful prospects for the conclusion of a SALT II agreement show that it is the strength of the socialist community and the support of the world peace-loving public which have brought the imperialist states to the conference table.

However, imperialism is not diminishing its plotting against peace. In this situation it is the sacred duty, the historic responsibility of socialist countries to do all that is necessary for safeguarding all the achievements for which generations have been fighting and dying, for safeguarding socialism against all possibilities, against all plottings of imperialism. This is not only our topical duty, it is also our historic responsibility toward the international workers and progressive movement, toward the peace-loving forces of all the world which are justly relying on the socialist community as the most reliable guarantee that peace will not only be maintained, but also consolidated. That is why we will not spare any efforts and do everything for insuring the reliable defense of our fatherland within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. We will do everything for further developing and consolidating this new kind of military-political union, a sharp instrument in the battle for peace and defense of socialism, so that it would be a yet more reliable guarantee of peace, of our peaceful and secure future. We are duty bound to do this not only for the generations growing up in peace these almost 4 decades, but also for future generations.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT'S REPORT ON ENERGY PROGRAMS, PROBLEMS

LD021321Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[Special correspondents I. Biryukov and S. Petukhov article: "Her Majesty Energy"]

[Text] Prague/Ostrava/Moscow--We stood on the lip of the bowl of a vast open-cut coal pit. The dump trucks creeping about the floor of the pit looked quite tiny from where we stood. We could see the rotors of self-propelled excavators gnawing into the coal's seams which showed black. A river of coal raced along conveyors straight to the furnaces of the neighboring heat and electric power station. And not far away, a complex which, it was discovered, has no parallel anywhere in Europe, was being tested in stripping work.

"And here we have our biggest open-cut pit, which is named for Maksim Gorkiy," we were told by V. Musil, economic director of the North Bohemian lignite coalfield.

The dynamic growth of coal extraction is undoubtedly the most distinctive feature of the production life of this region located near the cities of Bilina and Most. When we arrived here we familiarized ourselves with the people's creative labor, saw the powerful equipment and sensed the scale of the work. At the same time, meetings with workers from the republic's main fuel and energy base enabled us to realize in greater depth what complex tasks are being solved here.

At the CPCZ Central Committee and the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Power, and during conversations at party kraj committees we were told about the paths outlined for solving these problems within a countrywide context. These paths reflect the CPCZ's strategy in action for the most important aspects of the national economy's development.

The fact is that, in terms of energy resources, Czechoslovakia, alas, ranks behind many countries. But as a highly developed industrial country it occupies one of the foremost places in the world in terms of per capita energy consumption. Coal and, to a certain degree, hydroelectrical resources are the main sources of energy. But the bowels of the earth here are not at all rich in oil and gas.

Present-day Czechoslovakia is structuring its fuel and energy balance with broad reliance on cooperation with CEMA. Deliveries via the "Friendship" oil pipeline and the "Brotherhood" gas pipeline provide the CSSR with 92 percent of its imported oil and 100 percent of its gas. The fraternal states' combined "Peace" power grid enables Czechoslovakia to take advantage of its partners' generating capacities during hours when its own power network is overloaded, and this creates an effect for the country equivalent to the work of two large heat and electric power stations. The advantages of cooperation on many plances within the family of socialist peoples thus promotes to a considerable extent the solution of Czechoslovakia's fuel and energy problem. However, as experts noted in the conversations we had, this by no means negates the need for better utilization of Czechoslovakia's own potential.

Relatively recently, we were told by our interlocutors, we had the idea that the entire increase in the country's energy consumption should be covered by oil and gas imports. Certain economists proposed that coal should be quickly abandoned altogether. However, the exacerbation of the energy crisis in the world clearly showed the nonviability of an orientation exclusively toward oil and gas exports [as published] at a time when the country has considerable stocks of its own solid fuel. In turn, it was precisely at that time that a course was adopted in the community of CEMA countries toward limiting the use of such precious raw materials for the large-scale chemical industry as gas and oil for straightforward energy production purposes.

Having assessed the situation realistically, the CPCZ Central Committee when drawing up the main directions of the CSSR's energy policy laid stress on the use in every way of the country's own resources. Whereas in the recent past, Czechoslovak experts observe, the growth in fuel and energy consumption was covered almost entirely by imports, in the current 5-year plan, imports will comprise less than three-fourths in the corresponding graph. Of course, as production increases the country will require an increasingly large quantity of oil, gas and coal. And it is very important to take pains for the most expedient expenditure of these commodities. In other words: Oil goes primarily to the chemical workers, and gas is destined primarily for technological purposes. And more coal is to be used for the production of electric power and as fuel.

Insuring the accelerated development of the country's own energy and fuel base is a very important task advanced by the CPCZ. It is significant that in the present (sixth) Czechoslovak 5-year plan almost one-third of the capital investment earmarked for industry has been allocated to this sector, and the best scientific and technical forces have been mobilized to serve it. Expressed in terms of figures the picture looks like this: The volume of energy resources is to increase from 92.4 million tons of standard fuel (the level reached toward the end of the last 5-year plan) to 114-117 million tons in 1980.

... it is accepted practice in Czechoslovakia to call Ostrava the steel heart of the republic. When you drive along the roads of North Moravia you continually see in the surrounding panorama the silhouettes of plants, factories and mines.

It must be said that Ostrava has the advantage of standing on coal--and moreover coking coal to a great extent. This is no exaggeration. There are mines even in the city itself. But even here the energy and fuel problem is just as acute as throughout the republic. At the CPCZ kraj committee, at the Klement Gottwald metallurgical and machine building combine and, finally, from many representatives of the 100,000-strong army of miners in the Ostrava-Karvina basin we found out in detail what has been and is being done here to provide effective assistance to the country's power industry.

The miners are working doggedly, mastering advanced equipment, including Soviet equipment, tirelessly improving production and developing socialist competition. It is precisely to their efforts that this industrial region is greatly indebted for the fact that it covers almost three-fourths of its own energy requirements. It is no accident that among the Ostrava miners a large group has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. The names of such stalwarts as Lumir Sakmar or Milan Zabcik are known throughout the country. Vladimir (Gofel), production director of the Ostrava-Karvina basin, who has worked underground for more than 40 years, gives an enthusiastic account of the building of new mines which are to compensate for the working out of traditional extraction sites and of how the people are making their way deeper and deeper into the ground and are going into seams which lie deeper than those which are worked abroad.

All this is so. But it is also a fact that Ostrava coal production can expand no more, for it has reached its "upper limit." It will remain at roughly this level throughout the next 5-year plan, as a scientific forecast indicates. And we recalled how they had informed us at the general directorate of the north Czech basin, the republic's chief fuel and energy base:

"Coal production will continue here until 2040."

But the country needs more and more energy. Czechoslovakia is intensively constructing and modernizing power stations. But under the prevailing conditions it is necessary to create thermal electric power stations with strict regard for the existing potential. And now we are told of a station with units of 500 megawatts each, which will be the last, for then there will no longer be sufficient coal for such plants. There is no more room for new hydroelectric power stations, and the possibilities for constructing water storage [gidroakkumuliruyushchiy] stations are also limited. At the same time it is envisaged that power consumption will increase by approximately one-third over the 5-year plan. That is, it will be necessary to commission additional stations with a total capacity of approximately 4,000 megawatts. And the power system will operate without large reserves, specialists believe.

Of course, there is considerable potential for making economies. The communist party insistently demands, for example, that power consumption per unit of output (which currently exceeds the level in other industrially developed countries) be reduced decisively and that energy be expended with maximum thrift. It is for precisely this purpose that the state program for rationalizing fuel and energy consumption has been drawn up and is being successfully implemented in accordance with the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Broad competition has developed in the country on the initiative of party organizations, and diverse measures are being taken with a view to saving the national economy more than 10 million tons of standard fuel over the 5-year period.

The entire logic of development is convincingly leading Czechoslovakia onto the path of international cooperation within the framework of CEMA, with whose help it is possible to meet the country's energy needs more reliably. The CPCZ is educating the working people to understand that business ties among the fraternal socialist countries are playing an ever increasing role in creating a sound fuel and energy balance. Czechoslovak construction workers put great effort into creating the "Soyuz" international gas pipeline, on which the final seam was welded recently. The CSSR has also participated in constructing the Vinnitsa-Albertirsa high-voltage transmission line, which will enable it to obtain additional power. Construction of a powerful hydroelectric power station has begun on the banks of the Danube in conjunction with Hungary. As we can see, there are diverse forms of fraternally pooling resources. And among them the long-term targeted program of cooperation among the CEMA countries, which envisages the joint resolution of the fuel and energy problem, will rightly be of decisive significance for the CSSR. Cooperation in nuclear power generation is developing successfully within this framework, and close cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR occupies an especially important place in it.

"The use of atomic power, which we have already begun with the Soviet Union's active assistance," Gustav Husak, General secretary of the party's Central Committee, said from the platform of the 15th CPCZ Congress, "will be a principled, long-term solution to the fuel and energy problem in our country."

And now this program is beginning to be implemented. The fine V-1 atomic station has grown out of the fields near Trnava in Skovakia. USSR and CSSR specialists constructed the station together. Industrial current from its first unit recently increased the Czechoslovak Republic's energy potential. Construction of other nuclear power stations has begun.

Another sphere of our cooperation is no less important--production of equipment for nuclear power stations. In the CSSR the plans for production participation have been combined as a whole in the so-called "nuclear program," and the largest, leading enterprises are not engaged in fulfilling it. One of them is the K. Gottwald metallurgical and machine building combine in Ostrava.

Today the combine produces 80 percent of all billets for the nuclear power station equipment manufactured in Czechoslovakia. It has created many very complex nuclear power station assemblies, which the CSSR has pledged to supply under specialization and collaboration agreements with the USSR.

...We enter a building of gigantic proportions built of glass and anodized aluminum--a shop created especially to produce nuclear equipment. Not all the sections have been commissioned yet, but it is already in production. A shop for steam heaters and steam separators--the "nuclear program's" chief project at the combine--is being constructed alongside. They are not waiting for construction work to end here either. The scale and the shortness of the construction times are impressive. People are working to "compress" time still further.

When we asked the creators of this very modern power generation equipment in Ostrava and Plzen what makes them outstrip the schedules, rationalize and seek innovations, we heard this reply: "Czechoslovakia is waiting for our output, as are the USSR and the other fraternal countries."

The CSSR has entered the age of nuclear power. Already by 1990 Czechoslovak nuclear electric power stations will be generating one-third of the electricity that the country needs. The future belongs to them, and the country's communists, workers and engineers are seeking to bring it nearer. They are motivated by the energy of consciousness inspired by patriotism and internationlism.

INDUSTRIAL DEFICIT OF MORE THAN KCS1 BILLION REPORTED

AU041023Y Prague PRACE in Czech 3 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "From the Very First Day"]

[Excerpt] Let us consistently see to it that the national economic tasks in industrial and agricultural enterprises, in construction, science and research as well as on all workplaces are fulfilled smoothly, comprehensively and in all indices from the very beginning of the year--week by week, month by month and quarter by quarter. This should be pondered and rectified above all by the economic executives and political functionaries of those 129 industrial and 69 construction enterprises that, according to the statistical data, did not fulfill their plans in the 11 months of last year. This is no small matter. The loss of production in those industrial enterprises alone amounted to Kcs1,275,000,000.

HONECKER RECEIVES FDJ CENTRAL COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

LD031742Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Activities of the FDJ in preparation for the national youth festival 1979 were the topic of a meeting on Wednesday between Erich Honecker and the Secretariat of the FDJ Central Council. During the exchange of views the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council paid tribute to the conscientious work of hundreds of thousands of young people to overcome the consequences of the severe weather.

Erich Honecker described the coming youth festival as a social highlight in the country's jubilee year. This FDJ meeting would contribute toward demonstrating the alliance of young people with their socialist homeland.

It can be noted with pleasure that cooperation with the Leninist Komsomol and the other fraternal organisations is deepening, that the international esteem of the FDJ is growing and that the FDJ is increasing its anti-imperialist solidarity. This, in the spirit of the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, is a contribution by young people toward the struggle for peace and disarmament. Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, spoke about preparations for the youth festival. The meeting was also attended by Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

HAGER SPEAKS AT EAST BERLIN KPD ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU021600Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30-31 Dec 78 pp 3-4 AU

[Apparent text of speech delivered on 29 December 1978 by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, at an SED Central Committee festive meeting at the Berlin State Opera House commemorating the 60th anniversary of the KPD's founding]

[Excerpts] In our party there is a consensus that the CPSU is the most experienced party of the communist world movement because the course of the revolutionary world process has placed it in that fighting post where pioneer achievements are accomplished in advancing into the communist future. This is why the study of the experiences, the history and the policy of the CPSU constitute an inexhaustible well spring on which it is necessary to draw in solving the present as well as future tasks.

The alliance with the Soviet Union has provided us with a firm political, economic, scientific, cultural and military backing in implementing our aims. From this alliance we derive strength and firm confidence as well as the conviction that we belong to the victors of history. We are standing, and always will stand, in the front of those who, as loyal friends of the Soviet Union, resist all defamations, all intrigues and all attacks against the world's first worker-peasant power. (strong, lasting applause) We will always promote and strengthen the friendship and affinity with the other fraternal parties and states of the socialist community.

Today, under changed conditions, our party contributes in the spirit of proletarian internationalism to the unity and cohesion of the communist world movement by developing multifaceted relations with the fraternal parties and by rendering solidaristic aid to the communist parties of the capitalist countries which frequently have to struggle under adverse conditions as well as to the Marxist-Leninist forces in Africa that are forming.

Just as the KPD in the past proved its solidarity with the Chinese revolution, our solidarity today goes to the courageous Vietnamese people who, after a 30-year war, are again exposed to grave dangers. We will fulfill all commitments to the Vietnamese people that result from the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam signed on 4 December 1977. (strong applause)

We again assure the peoples of Chile, Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, the liberation movements in the south of Africa, the PLO and all peoples struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism of our firm, active solidarity. (stormy applause)

However, the turn toward detente, which has caused satisfaction among all peace-loving people, has evoked the growing resistance of the antidetente, aggressive forces of imperialism. These forces need international conflicts, political and military confrontation and the poisoning of the international atmosphere because in this way they hope to be able to attain their reactionary domestic and expansionist foreign political objectives. They believe that international tensions, the arms race and anti-Sovietism can halt the advance of the international workers movement and the successes of the national and social liberation movements. They attempt to outmaneuver the results of the Helsinki conference and to bring about a new exacerbation of the international situation. They openly interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist states.

In a situation where increased efforts are necessary to make the turn to detente irreversible, the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states took place in Moscow. From the metropolis of world peace there emanated again the appeal to all states and peoples to spare no effort to preserve and lastingly secure peace. This meeting--this can be said without exaggeration--constitutes a milestone in the socialist community's struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. As has been stated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev it has provided a "joint profound analysis of the international situation, the assessment of its positive and negative aspects and of its most important trends." It said "what needs to be done" and "how we are going to tackle these tasks."

The declaration of the Warsaw Pact participating states outlines all questions that stem from the peoples' fundamental interest in a secured peace. It pays special attention to security and cooperation in Europe. It gives a fresh impetus to the collaboration of states and actions of the people's masses for implementing the Helsinki Final Act as a homogeneous whole. It has not only again brought out the urgency of negotiations on halting the arms race and on disarmament, but with constructive proposals it has at the same time shown ways to solve these most difficult problems.

We are acting in the vital interest of all peoples when we support with all our energy the implementation of the proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact states. The principled position on which they are based also determines the development of our relations with the FRG. Here progress can and will be made if the FRG's responsible political figures strictly adhere to international law, to the principles of the inviolability of borders, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of the GDR--principles that are laid down in the basic treaty, in the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin and in the Helsinki Final Act.

We do not fail to recognize the dangers that are threatening peace through the machinations of influential imperialist circles, which are linked with the military-industrial complex in the United States and in other Western countries, and which belong to reactionary bourgeois parties and to leading NATO organs. Nor do we overlook that aggressive forces of FRG imperialism are adopting the role of a peacemaker in implementing NATO rearmament; and that this is being done with the approval even of prominent government representatives.

For this reason vigilance is and will continue to be required. Vigilance is also necessary regarding the policy of the Peking leaders, who feverishly pursue the course of militarizing their country, develop their contacts with NATO, and aim at bringing other peoples and states into confrontations with the Soviet Union so as to derive from this advantages for implementing their own hegemonistic and expansionist aims.

Peace cannot be won and defended by words alone. In the KPD traditions of the militant struggle for socialism and peace have developed, traditions which have fully retained their topicality. Allies have proved to be worthy of this heritage of the KPD, too. Our National People's Army, our border troops, the comrades of the State Security Service, the German People's Police, the workers militia detachments--they all are mounting guard to protect peace and socialism. (strong applause) Many units of our armed forces bear the names of German communists, the names of the heroes of the class battles of the November revolution and of the 1920's or the names of the fighters against fascism. The deeds and the ideas of these fighters for peace and socialism are alive in their ranks. The safe protection of our socialist fatherland permits us to implement our aims in peaceful work.

MINISTERS MEET TO DISCUSS SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS

LD021632Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 2 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers once again met for a joint session today. During the meeting, further measures were laid down for alleviating the effects of extreme weather conditions on broad sections of public life, particularly the national economy and supplies to the population. The SED bezirk and kreis executives and the basic organizations and central and local state organs have been instructed to continue pruposefully to improve the situation with the help of the citizens according to the prevailing local conditions. It must be insured above all that all questions connected with production in industry and agriculture and the workers' working and living conditions should be paid particular attention. It is important to solve quickly and prudently, with the help of all citizens, the problems arising from local requirements according to existing possibilities.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Government thanks the collectives of the entire national economy, the armed forces and the many voluntary helpers, who for days have been carrying on a selfless struggle against the natural elements, for their selfless work. They are convinced that by joint efforts during the coming days the effects of the beginning of the extreme weather conditions will be overcome.

GERSTNER ASSESSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN 1979

DW041055Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 31 Dec 78 DW

[Excerpts from Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's "Sunday Economic Review"]

[Text] We are entering the new year with concrete aims that have been preceded by most thorough and responsible considerations and many suggestions by the working people. The sober data of the 1979 economic plan reveals much about the year 1979 that lies ahead of us. Industrial production is supposed to increase by 5.5 percent.

The plan contains the statement that we will continue to have a high economic growth rate and to continue with determination in pursuing the policy of growth, welfare, and stability. Of course, we know from preparations made in connection with the 1979 plan that embarking on this path will not be easy. Erich Honecker said at the ninth plenum that one must face a new year of fights and victories with optimism. That is the basic realistic approach on New Year's Eve.

We expect that only 15,000 new workers will enter economic life. In other words, we will have to achieve the growth rates almost entirely through higher work productivity which, in turn, will be possible only through rationalization that must achieve new dimensions. The main point of increasing our living standard in 1979 still is the housing construction program, but I also want to stress that leave for all working people has been extended at least 3 days. In our tense manpower situation the implementation of an additional 3 days of leave for all working people is no simple thing but a significant matter.

We know the great value of having more free time. More free time is being created here, you could even say "produced," because this, too, can be achieved only through rationalization. Rationalization is the answer to and final solution of all problems of our economic progress.

We noted with satisfaction by studying the 1979 plan that the FDGB vacation service will increase its capacity for vacation trips to 4 million. So far more than 3 million vacation trips have been offered including those to recreation centers of enterprises. So considerable growth will take place here too. It will be possible to comply with more vacation requests, particularly with regard to families with children.

The 1979 plan attributes great importance to improving all services for children. We noted with great pleasure that more children have been born in the GDR in 1978. Up to the end of November 8,335 more children have been born than in the same period last year. The increasing number of children commits us to improve services in various fields in order to secure good supplies for the many newborn babies. More baby carriages must be produced as well as more pampers, more baby linen, and more prefabricated food for small children. There must be more day nurseries with trained nurses. All that has been envisaged for 1979. The plan outlines more than average figures--going as far as 30 percent--for increasing products for small children and babies. Of 100 small children, 58 now are taken care of in day nurseries, and of 100 children aged 3 to 6, more than 90 ar are being cared for in kindergartens.

That is a great social achievement of our socialist state, permitting working women to have as many children as they want. Thanks to our social policy we have overcome the alternative of profession or child, an alternative causing despair for many women in the capitalist world. In our country women can have a profession and a child, although we do not ignore existing problems and feel committed to continue improving the lives of women.

But in comparison with the international level and in comparison with the past we cannot be see the profound, even revolutionary, changes in the life of women, allowing them in the GDR to shape their life freely in keeping with their personal wishes. In this spirit the striking increase in the birth rate of the past few years cannot be assessed as anything else but the expression of the positive attitude toward life, the optimism, of the GDR's women. Anyone having more children has confidence in the future, is looking forward with optimism.

The indisputable social togetherness of the people in the GDR, of all of us, shows an even greater contrast to the social insecurity and fear for subsistance in the capitalist countries, particularly in these days and years. I believe that we must see with open eyes what transpires in the world in order to justly assess our own situation and to understand why a militant attitude toward the solution of the tasks of the coming year is necessary.

Much is happening in the world, people are in motion, and many are embarking on the course of progress and socialism. The policy of detente and peace has mustered many advocates but has also aroused its opponents. In its long-term program NATO envisages an armament which exceeds all precedents. It is trying to push mankind to the brink of the abyss of world war.

None of us has the right to close his eyes to these facts, and all of us must think further ahead as to what will emerge from this situation, what each one of us can do to counteract these dangers. Strengthening socialism as the great bastion of peace, strengthening the socialist GDR as part of this peace camp, can only be the conclusion from today's world situation. This requires new management, and that very militant attitude toward the tasks of the coming year. This is a revolutionary era, an era of worldwide transformations, in which our socialist GDR also has its place.

We are exercising international solidarity with the peoples fighting for their national and social liberation. Our whole sympathy and love goes to the fraternal Vietnamese people. This is why we, in view of the renewed threat, enhance our solidarity with Vietnam. Yes indeed, solidarity is a topical issue at this time. It is our heart's desire, but it is also a matter of our material strength. Thus, the new year will bring many hard controversies and significant decisions in the field of struggle for safe peace. We will make further headway in the organization of evolved socialist society in our country. Thus we are entering into the new year with a clear conscience, with the feeling of our enhanced strength, well embedded in the great socialist camp, with good ideas and well-founded optimism.

COMMENTARY ON EFFECTS OF HAIG RESIGNATION

LD042356Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 4 Jan 79 LD

[Dr Knut Haensler commentary]

[Excerpts] At a press conference near Brussels yesterday NATO's supreme commander, Gen Alexander Haig, announced his resignation, to the astonishment of many. The 54-year-old general, who wants to relinquish his post halfway through the year, gives as one of the reasons for his decision the argument that the responsible politicians of the NATO states are undertaking too little to counter the growing challenge of the Warsaw Pact. Here is a commentary by Dr Knut Haensler:

General Haig, who comes from the United States, used yesterday's press conference to the full to paint the alleged threat from the East in the blackest colors once again. Although Haig has been sufficiently well known as an agitator within NATO since he was put in the NATO post in 1974, he is by no means the only one who repeatedly makes use of the thesis of the threat from the East with the aim of raising the arms budgets more rapidly than hitherto. The myth of the threat is currently the central issue of all NATO's propaganda. Hence the question: What is its aim?

In the first instance, a look at the past shows that this is no new thesis, for it has been brought into play again and again in the most diverse ways for the past 60 years. Thus, one can speak of an historical continuity and of a central place which this thesis of the Soviet threat occupies in the policy of the imperialists and system of capitalist manipulation of opinion. But even if one constantly repeats a false thesis for 60 years, be it as rich in variants as the case in question, it does not become true. The decision announced yesterday by the NATO supreme commander provided a fresh example of this.

General Haig spoke at his press conference of a military superiority, which the socialist countries are alleged to be striving for, and of inadequate reactions to this by Western politicians. Neither claim, however, is correct.

The West is undertaking too little for its armaments, Haig complained yesterday. But precisely the opposite is the case. For in reality the current NATO long-term program aims to change the existing world military balance in NATO's favor. In reality it is striving itself for the total military superiority which it falsely attributes to us. That is the danger which is increasingly threatening mankind, a danger which comes not from the East, but from the West.

BRIEFS

INDIAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE--The third session of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and India opened in Berlin on 21 December. The negotiating delegations are being headed by Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and by Indian Industry Minister Georges Fernandes, the two committee chairmen. Proceeding from the traditionally friendly relations and the successful economic cooperation for many years, the further development and deepening of economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation will be at the center of the deliberations. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

ACCORDS WITH USSR MINISTRIES--Gerhard Zimmerman, minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction, has concluded agreements on scientific-technical cooperation, as well as on specialization and cooperation until 1990 with five Soviet partner ministries in Moscow. The signed documents involve heavy and transport machinery construction, chemical and oil machinery construction, the construction of building, road building and communal machinery, the shipyard industry and the machine-tool building industry. The drafted program for the specialization and cooperation for 1980-90, agreed upon during the Crimea meeting in 1977 between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, provides the basis for these agreements. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

MEDICAL RESEARCH EXCHANGE--The results of international scientific cooperation in the field of medicine between Rostock Wilhelm Pieck University and 18 partner institutions in seven European countries had a multifaceted impact on improved medical treatment of patients in the year now ending. Seven of the contractually based research agreements involve partners in the medical centers of Moscow, Riga and Kiev. Other agreements regulate a division-of-labor cooperation with Hungarian, Polish, Bulgarian and Czechoslovak specialists and with specialists from other countries. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

NEW CARGO SHIPS--The GDR Merchant Navy has increased the number of its ships in 1978. Rostock and Wismar shipyard workers built 11 cargo ships for the Deutfracht Maritime Navigation Firm (DSR). Sixty-five percent of the ships are now equipped for automatic machine operation. In addition to modern mixed cargo carriers, two cargo ships for the hauling of ores, bulk cargo and containers were built by the yards. The DSR firm now maintains 23 line services which reach South America and the Far East. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

PRESIDENT RECEIVES GOOD WISHES FROM DIPLOMATS

LD031836Y Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 3, (MTI)--The heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Budapest expressed good wishes to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the new year. Present at the reception given by the Presidential Council were also Dr Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council, and Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council. The reception was marked by a cordial atmosphere.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TOURS CUBAN SITES

LD041158Y Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 4 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 4, (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Cuba:

The Hungarian party and government delegation, which has been in Havana under the leadership of Bela Biszku, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, to attend the celebrations to mark the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, visited Santiago de Cuba, the venue of the revolutionary armed battle against the Batista regime. The delegation visited the Moncada Barracks and the meeting place before the attack in 1953 against the barracks. The visitors were accompanied by Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the CC Political Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. On Wednesday, the Hungarian guests saw the museum of underground resistance movement. In the evening, a supper was hosted in their honour by Fernando Vecino Alegret. The Hungarian delegation is to return to Havana on Thursday evening.

MTI: SUCCESSES OF CAMBODIAN REVOLUTIONARY FORCES REPORTED

LD041835Y Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 4 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 4, (MTI)--MTI reports from Hanoi: Following successful manoevres by the Cambodian revolutionary forces, four provinces of the country have been liberated and fights are going on in further five provinces. This is the latest news from Cambodia.

SPK--The agency of the Resistance Front--reported on Wednesday that the liberation forces beleagured during the day the seat of Stung Treng Province (by the same name) and called on the units of the Phnom Penh regime stationing there to surrender. Following the surprise attack and the local uprise that accompanied it, the troops surrendered. During the siege of the province seat, 200 kilometers north-east of the capital Phnom Penh, the revolutionary forces have seized lots of arms and quantities of ammunition.

SPK also reported that the revolutionary forces liberated between December 29 and 31 several towns of Ratanakiri Province, and occupied the province seat Lomphat, which is situated about 200 kilometers from the capital.

For the time being the heaviest fights are reported from (Dam Ber) and (Shre Kek) regions of Kompong Cham Province, 40 kilometers north-east from Phnom Penh. The successfully advancing revolutionary units have destroyed several pods [as received] of the Phnom Penh regime's army and the liberated areas of the province reach as far as the banks of the River Mekong. The revolutionary forces are joining hands with the population to clear the province fully from the troops of the regime.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

LD040146Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Istvan Kulosar commentary: "Ten Minutes in Foreign Politics"]

[Excerpts] From 0000 on 1 January the United States ceased to have and may never again have a plenipotentiary diplomatic mission on this island, which Washington has officially recognized as being a part of China--of a China that has a single legal government and that this government has its headquarters in Beijing [Peking]. The fact of U.S. recognition of the PRC, if we restrict ourselves merely to this fact, was only the recognition of reality. This is also what President Carter said in his television speech announcing the event. A few days later, Senator Barry Goldwater, one of the leading personalities among the so-called "hawks," spoke on U.S. television, also in a special program shown at prime viewing time. During this speech he condemned the administration's step. He made an extraordinarily sharp attack on Carter. He accused him of betraying the friends of America, meaning the Taiwan regime, and pointed out that the President simply had no right to denounce the military treaty with Taiwan, which was a precondition to the settlement of relations with Beijing. The so-called Taiwan lobby in Washington continues to claim that an international treaty brought legally into force by a majority of at least two-thirds of the voting Senate members cannot be annulled, without any Senate contribution, by the single stroke of the pen. Many people are questioning the legality of this decision, all the more so because it is virtually without precedent in U.S. history.

This, however, is not a legal but a political issue. It is certain that when the U.S. Congress once again assembles this month, there will be something of a wrangle connected with the affair. But every sober observer is equally certain that this will merely be a rearguard battle whose outcome is not in doubt.

As far as the composition of the Taiwan lobby is concerned, it is true that among its members are a number of hard-line superreactionary ideologues. But the ranks of the Taiwan lobby are chiefly composed of representatives of those economic circles who, for various reasons, were able to sell something to Taiwan but could not do so to China. And then this group is supported by the owners of the U.S. textile industry, who are wary of the volume of cheap Chinese goods that might flood the U.S. market in the future.

These circles are now protesting in full-page paid advertisements in the columns of U.S. papers, saying: It is all right to sell Coca Cola to China, but it is not right to sell Taiwan itself. For the Coca Cola firm not long ago signed an agreement with Chinese foreign trade organs to set up a bottling company there, and the U.S. press has raised this virtually to the level of a symbol. The vision of a market of 800 million Chinese has terribly inflamed the imagination of U.S. businessmen and has aroused their appetite. But a few pages further on in the same newspapers, one finds a debate--and this is the main thing--as to what effect could the settlement of relations have on U.S.-Chinese relations in particular and on world politics as a whole, and under this heading, on U.S.-Soviet relations. For it is obvious that while the USSR regards the U.S. recognition of the PRC as a natural and well-ripened move, at the same time, from the point of view of its own security and that of the entire Asian region, it does not--cannot--consider it a matter of indifference whether or not the United States will play the Chinese card. In other words, whether or not Washington wants to develop its relations with China to the detriment of the USSR's interests, of U.S.-Soviet relations.

This is in fact the essence of the problem, though this question can by no means be answered unequivocally today. For indications are that within the Washington administration the debate is still in full swing about the Chinese card, and it is possible that at this moment the sounds of this debate will yet be drowned by the noise of the battles between the politicians who condemn the betrayal of the Taiwan Government. Yet even then that would be a [word indistinct] game, while this is not.

Many people are filled with suspicion by the fact that one of the main planners and executors of the steps promoting the settlement of relations between Washington and Beijing was Brzezinski, chief adviser to the President for national security affairs, who, to put it mildly, is not listed among the supporters of U.S.-Soviet cooperation or of general detente. Many commentators are of the opinion that the supporters of the concept labeled with the name of Brzezinski, want to bring about--if not exactly war--at all events a more tense opposition between China and the USSR. Seeing that the United States has now virtually written off Taiwan, nothing threatens Beijing from that direction now. So in this way it will be able, turning its back to the Pacific and thanks to the U.S. technological aid provided, to line up more modern forces on its continental borders. To which, one imagines, the USSR will also be bound to react either by diverting forces from Europe to the Far East--and thereby [word indistinct] local terminology--be more flexible at the Vienna talks, or it will be obliged to reapportion money from the national economy to national defense objectives.

It is certain that not only has Washington made a significant concession considering the Shanghai Communique in the interest of the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations, but Beijing also made a concession when it helped to reach a situation where, while the revoked U.S.-Taiwan military treaty is still in force till the beginning of next year, the U.S. ambassador will arrive in the PRC capital next March. One wonders why Chinese diplomacy proved so amenable all of a sudden, just in the middle of December. Perhaps because they saw that the signing of the SALT agreement was imminent and, connected with this, the harbinger of an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations? Or was it making a more long-term speculation? Is it thinking that at this moment its relations are very good with Japan, too, and that a Sino-Japanese-U.S. alliance surrounding the USSR is worth celebrating? Did they think about this, or this also, in Beijing?

These are the factors and possibilities with which the powers concerned must reckon. In fact, the attempt to surround the USSR is the crudest attempt against the security of the Asian Continent, and in all probability a useless attempt. This is first, because Japan will hardly [word indistinct] beyond a certain point, sensing that it has already gone too far, and in the forthcoming period it will rather approach the USSR. Second, because in the recent past the strategic status quo has changed in Afghanistan, which borders on the USSR and China and in Iran the situation is completely fluid. Third, because India, contrary to certain expectations, is not in effect seeking a rapprochement with Beijing and is not distancing itself from Moscow. Fourth, South China is pressed and tied down by the conflicts provoked by it or its allies in Vietnam and Cambodia. And finally, the United States cannot ignore the basic factor which the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently described as follows: U.S.-Soviet relations will remain the dominant set of relations in the world for a long time. It is important in the interest of global stability that these relations should be as calm as possible.

BRIEFS

PZPR DELEGATION VISITS--The PZPR party worker delegation led by Eugenius Milcarek, deputy of a Central Committee department, which studied aspects of the party direction of cultural work in our country between 18 and 21 December at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee departed from Budapest on Thursday [21 December]. The delegation was received by Mihaly Kornidesz, head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Dec 78 p 8 AU]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH CHAD

LD041758Y Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 4 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jan, PAP--Governments of Poland and the Republic of Chad decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as of January 5 1979, with a view to developing relations of friendship and setting up fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

Both governments agreed that the relations in question would be based on the principles of friendship, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference into internal affairs, equality and mutual benefits.

SITUATION STABILIZING AFTER SEVERE WINTER WEATHER

LD050854Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Despite the new snow and frost, life is returning to normal in Poland as a result of the public effort throughout the country. Road traffic conditions are improving, power stations and district power and heating stations are performing better. This has enabled a growing number of works to resume production, to make up for delays and resume the pace of work which existed before the catastrophic weather.

The troops continue to give enormous and effective help. The army has given tens of vehicles to the municipal, commerical and health services. Soldiers are employed above all in power and district power-heating stations; they are also helping the railroadmen in facilitating the transportation of coal. More than 10,000 people are helping to defrost railroad points and to insure their efficiency. Customers of the Polish state railroad are also helping by insuring that coal trucks are emptied and returned to Silesia for fresh loads of coal as rapidly as possible.

Food, Energy Supplies Maintained

LD041752Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Despite extremely difficult conditions, constant supplies of food to the market are being maintained. All possible steps have been taken to secure a constant supply of electric power and coal for the food industry enterprises. This has resulted in the fact that all flour mills, meat and fat processing factories, elevators and other processing enterprises are in operation. The level of procurement of milk, livestock and eggs is increasing. Unless the weather deteriorates, the level of procurement is also likely to improve today and this will result in improved supplies of raw materials to the food industry's factories.

As previously reported, the Council of Ministers, in agreement with the Central Council of Trade Unions and taking into account the considerable difficulties which persist in the power and transport industries, has decided to suspend as of tomorrow and until further notice the operation of all workers clubs and recreation centers.

WEEKLY REVIEWS STATE OF DETENTE IN 1978

LD031829Y Warsaw PAP in English 1734 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jan (PAP)--"Events of last year, and first of all the chill in the Soviet-U.S. relations and controversies of the Belgrade CSCE followup conference--both resulting from the unbalanced foreign policy pursued by the current U.S. administration--make one mull over the [word indistinct] and prospects of detente, particularly in Europe," writes Janusz Stefanowicz in the CZAS weekly. "The basic question is whether the elements of cooperation prevail over the factors favouring confrontation." The trend to cooperation is most evident in the economic sphere and in cultural relations, Stefanowicz says. Rivalry is strongest in the domain of national security. This is particularly evident in Europe, which is also the area of fierce competition between two ideological models. "In all the above mentioned domains, factors of cooperation exist side by side with factors favouring conflicts," Stefanowicz opines, "and although the first are prevailing, yet 1978 saw an increase in the number of destabilizing factors." Such negative phenomena quoted by the writer include the style and contents of Carter's policy towards the USSR and in the field of ideological competition, Western economic recession, a period of growing fears in Western Europe and the U.S. over the possibility of leftist electoral victories in the West, and the fear caused by the spread of terrorism. "It all worked towards a relative worsening of the climate of East-West relations in 1978," CZAS states. "However, viewed in a long-term perspective and against the background of more fundamental processes, the current crisis should be perceived as transitional, as a lesson which helps better understand the nature and compexities of the international scene and the process of detente," Stefanowicz concludes.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION REACHES ANTARCTICA--Warsaw, 3 Jan, PAP--The Polish ship M/S Zawichost with an expedition of the Polish Academy of Sciences headed by Assistant Professor Wojciech Krzeminski, reached the Antarctica and called at the Soviet Mirnyi research station. Two helicopters, part of the expedition's equipment, were unloaded. They will carry Polish Antarctic researchers and their equipment to the Bunger base, which is some 400 kilometres away from the Mirnyi station. The expedition's task is to re-activate the Polish research station named after Boleslaw Dobrowolski, near Bunger which was turned over to Poland by the Soviet Union. The Dobrowolski station operated only during one season. Members of the expedition will conduct research in various scientific branches about the earth. This time, they will stay only throughout the Antarctic summer. In the coming years, conditions will be created for the expeditions to spend winter there. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1731 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA--Warsaw, 4 Jan, PAP--Premier Jaroszewicz today received the newly appointed ambassador of Poland to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Wiktor Kinecki. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 4 Jan 79 LD]

AGERPRES REVIEWS NATIONAL ECONOMIC FORECAST FOR 1979

AU041259Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 4 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jan, AGERPRES--A year of overfulfillment at a national scale is how 1979 is considered in Romania. The Romanian people has to accomplish this year complex targets meant to ensure the equilibrated development of the national economy under conditions of a general effort for a switch over to a new quality in all compartments of material production. All chapters of the single national plan of socio-economic development stipulate substantial growths. Here are a few data: Industrial output is to rise 11.3 per cent, the value of net output--11.5 per cent, farm output--5.1-5.6 per cent, investments--9.1 per cent, foreign trade--16.6 per cent, national income--8.8 per cent.

These are figures which, in a world marked by economic crisis, express the dynamics of Romania's development. For, the stress in this the fourth year of the 1976-1980 five-year plan is being laid on the qualitative facets of the whole economic activity, which is proved even by the high standard set to raising labour productivity: 10.2 per cent. The introduction of modern technique and technologies, the securing of superior efficiency in the utilization of productive capacities, the raising of mechanization and automation degree of production and labour are, in the light of the desideratum for new quality, the major tasks of the year.

The shifts to be brought about in the structure of the economy, too, reflect the general orientation toward modernization. In all the processing branches, the share increases of the subbranches turning to better account both in raw and auxiliary materials, and the national potential of scientific research and technical creation. In machine building, for instance, priority is given to the development at rates between 20 and 35 per cent of the production of technological equipment, heavy machines, automation means and industrial electronic elements. Impetuous development is recorded with fine mechanics which in 1979 will double its output as to the one turned out at the end of the past five-year plan (1975).

As to production and labour organization, the new qualitative element is in 1979 the expansion of the democratic framework for the working people's participation in managing the economy, the generalized application of the principles of workers' self-management and self-administration of the enterprises. The measures taken in this respect are precisely meant to provide the necessary organizational and legislative framework for raising the economic activity onto a new level of quality.

AGERPRES STRESSES WORKER SELF-MANAGEMENT IN 1979

AU041312Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 4 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jan, AGERPRES--In 1979 in Romania the use is being generalized of a group of measures concerning the improvement of the economic and financial management and planning. They are particularly aimed at increasing the role and responsibility of the enterprises and centrals in managing and planning their own activity, in raising onto a higher stage the workers' self-management, and in strengthening economic and financial self-administration, in ensuring the necessary economic levers for attaining these objectives according to the provisions of the single national plan for economic and social development.

The new mechanism is grounded on economic and financial self-administration. This concept implies substantially wider attributions of the economic administration. According to it, each enterprise has to cover its own production and circulation costs from its own incomes, and to obtain benefits; at the same time it has to pay back the funds received from society for endowment with fixed funds, to secure self-financing of production and of the development of its activity, to make the working people be interested in efficiently administrating the material and financial means.

Enterprises have new economic levers for the practical attainment of the self-administration principle. The value of the net production (the newly created value in the productive activity(and the physical production (the plan detailed per products) have been introduced as basic indices.

A basic instrument of collective management of the economic units meant to help workers' self-management, strengthening self-administration and securing self-financing, is the budget for incomes and expenditures, that starting this year is present in all enterprises, and that synthesises in monetary values the economic activity of each unit, the way the funds are managed and the labour efficiency.

Also starting this year the law of profit making, destination and paying off comes into force. According to it, the profits are distributed to paying back the funds received from the society, to the general development of society and the building up of the enterprise's own funds; the circulating assets fund; the fund for social actions; the fund for housing construction and for other social investments; the fund for the participation of the working people in profits. The last one is a new form of relating the income of the working personnel to their real results and to those of the entire unit where they work, as a whole. It is made of various quotas drawn from the profits obtained within the plan provisions, and especially over its provisions, and is distributed by the collective leadership of the enterprise.

The new economic and financial mechanism consolidates workers' self-administration of the Romanian economic units where it actually finds grounds for its materialization. According to the principles of workers' self-administration, the working people directly participate in working out and adopting the decisions concerning the plan tasks and their materialization. The main decisions are made by the biannual general assemblies of working people, and in between them, by the councils of the working people, the collective bodies of management of the enterprises. It is significant for their democratism that the ratio of their composition is at least 75 per cent workers and foremen who work directly in production.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON 56TH ANNIVERSARY OF USSR FOUNDING

AU0213519Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[Text] December 30 marks the 56th anniversary of the first general congress of soviets, at which 2,124 delegates adopted the decision to create the USSR. This was an important victory for consolidating the achievements of the October Revolution, and an act which opened up new prospects for attaining the great targets in construction of the new system, free from any kind of exploitation and oppression. The creation of the new state--conceived by V.I. Lenin as "an alliance of freely consenting nations, an alliance that does not tolerate any kind of violence by one nation against the other"--drew great international attention and was also gladly hailed by the workers class in our country.

The years which have elapsed since the creation of the USSR have highlighted the great successes attained by the Soviet peoples, who, after the victory in the difficult battle with the Hitlerite forces, have built, under CPSU leadership, a strong economy with a first class industry, have insured the flourishing of education, science and culture, and have constantly raised their material and intellectual living standard. The huge economic and scientific-technological potential of the USSR is growing daily, as a result of implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU congress. All Soviet people are firmly advancing along the road of comprehensive progress and communist construction.

Inspired by feelings of warm friendship toward the Soviet peoples, the Romanian communists and working people, all Romanian people, highly assess the outstanding achievements of the USSR in all spheres. In the spirit of the Romanian-Soviet friendship treaty and of the joint declaration signed in 1976 in Bucharest, broad relations of friendly cooperation are continuously developing and deepening between Romania and the USSR, a cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields of mutual interest, to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace. Life has shown and continues to show that the key element of this fruitful comprehensive cooperation is the ever better ties between the leading political forces of the two countries; namely, between the RCP and CPSU. In this respect, great significance devolves on meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Breznnev.

On the anniversary of the founding of the USSR, our people congratulate the Soviet peoples most warmly, and wish them new and great successes in building communism and fulfilling their aspirations for peace and well-being.

BRIEFS

JOINT PROJECT WITH BULGARIA--Bucharest, 29 Dec, AGERPRES--The first production capacity was commissioned at the enterprise for heavy machinery and equipment of Giurgiu, objective produced by Romania in cooperation with Bulgaria. The mentioned capacity is a section for small and medium deputh drilling equipment and installations, commissioned one month ahead of a planned time. Conceived as a unitary objective with a complex profile, this enterprise will have units in the two towns on the banks of the Danube--Giurgiu on the Romanian bank and Ruse on the Bulgarian one--employing, when completed, over 10,000 workers and experts. By means of highly technical machinery and equipment it will produce for important branches such as mining, metallurgy, chemical, petrochemical industries. The enterprise is also conceived as a first step towards jointly building a series of other objectives. It is particularly significant that in the overall Romanian-Bulgarian economic relations, over the 1976-1980 five-year plan, the cooperation in production will be 25 per cent. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0742 GMT 29 Dec 78 AU]

AID TO SRI LANKA--Bucharest, 30 Dec, AGERPRES--Considering the tornado that befell the Democratic Republic of Sri Lanka, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, through the agency of the National Council of the Romanian Red Cross Scoeity, granted to the Government of the Republic of Sri Lanka and to that country's Red Cross society relief consisting of medicines to assist the afflicted population. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 30 Dec 78 AU]

TANJUG CITES DENG XIAOPING ON VIETNAMESE AGGRESSION

LD051118Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0930 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beijing [Peking] January 5 (TANJUG)--China is very much concerned about the situation in Kampuchea, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] has said.

He was speaking to United States reporters here earlier this morning. The Chinese Vice Premier reiterated that the "Vietnamese aggression" against Democratic Kampuchea "is bound to be cause for concern to all nations interested in preserving world peace, security, and stability."

China is concerned about the situation more than other countries, Vice Premier Deng added, noting in explanation that "Vietnam persists in provocations against China."

In his view, the situation in Kampuchea is not an "isolated incident" but rather part of a broader strategy.

China fully supports Kampuchea's demand for convening a United Nations Security Council session to consider the situation, Vice Premier Deng said.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CSSR'S HUSAK

LD051148Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0946 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic and of the LCY Josip Broz Tito has sent Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CZCP Central Committee and CSSR president, the following telegram:

"It gives me great pleasure to send you on the occasion of your birthday sincere greetings and heartfelt wishes for personal happiness, good health and continued success in your tireless work in the construction of socialism in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

"I would like to take the opportunity to express my profound conviction that the fruitful and all-round cooperation between our two countries and between the LCY and the CZCP will continue to develop and strengthen constantly in the spirit of the traditional friendship of our nations, in the interests of socialism, peace and cooperation in the world."

BORBA EXPLAINS LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE RULES OF PROCEDURE

AU041840Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[Ivan Torov article: "Contribution to the Further Democratization of Relations in the League of Communists"]

[Text] At their recent session, members of the LCY Central Committee adopted rules of procedure on the organization and manner of work of the LCY Central Committee, a document which by its nature is not an ordinary technical-organizational paper but is primarily a continuation and expression of the democratic practice implemented in the LCY.

Together with the recently adopted rules of procedure of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the working and political document of the Central Committee expresses the endeavor of the League of Communists to place its leading role in the society at the service of the development of the self-managing socialist community. Bearing this in mind, the LCY Central Committee, the highest LCY organ in the period between the two congresses, reviews the work of the League of Communists and the implementation of the political guidelines, decisions and tasks adopted at the congress. This means that the implementation of the congress decisions and policy is the essence of the Central Committee's activity.

Implementation of the Congress Decisions

To this end, the Central Committee adopts political positions, formulates a political platform on the most important questions on building the political system of socialist self-management, on the socioeconomic development and international relations, and determines the concrete LCY tasks in these fields. The Central Committee is also obliged to discuss vital sociopolitical questions and questions of the development of self-managing relations, all-people's defense and social self-protection, while assessing the LCY activity in implementing the congress positions in these fields.

In addition to discussing reports and evaluating the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Central Committee, according to the rules of procedure, also discusses the initiatives and proposals of the LCY Statutory Commission and the LCY Supervisory Committee; it decides on convening the regular and special LCY congress and--according to the basic orientation of the League of Communists on the participation of the workers class' vanguard in the overall life of the country--elects delegations to the SAWPY Federal Conference and members to the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium from members of its delegation, elects other forums and organs of the sociopolitical organizations and the social organs of the federation, as envisaged by the constitution or the statutes.

The LCY Presidium and the LCY President

It is known that the Central Committee elects from its ranks its political-executive organ--the Presidium--which is responsible for its work to the Central Committee. The Presidium regulates most of its authority and manner of work with its rules of procedure, which have recently been published; but the rules of procedure of the LCY Central Committee decrees that the Presidium elect from its own ranks, at the proposal of the LCY president, a chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium for a period of 1 year, in accordance with the adopted principle of collective work and leadership in the League of Communists.

The rules of procedure of the LCY Central Committee more clearly defines the basic role of the Presidium in implementing the LCY's cooperation with the leading organs of the sociopolitical organizations and the appropriate self-managing and state organs. In this connection the Presidium delegates LCY representatives to the federal councils and other social organs and to the organs and bodies of the sociopolitical organizations.

The LCY president convenes sessions of the LCY Central Committee at its own initiative or at the initiative or proposal of the LCY Presidium Central Committee, the Central Committee of a republic or the committee of the League of Communists of a province; and there is also a provision that the initiative for holding a session can be made by the LCY Statutory Commission or the LCY Supervisory Committee. Room has also been left open so that the organs of the sociopolitical organizations, the SFRY Assembly, the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Executive Council can propose to the Central Committee that certain questions of a broader sociopolitical and political importance be discussed at Central Committee sessions. The LCY president, however, can transfer part of his functions in preparing and convening the Central Committee sessions to the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

As stipulated by the rules of procedure, the Central Committee session is guided and presided over by the LCY president, together with a working Presidium of three members. When he is prevented from personally presiding, the LCY president can entrust this duty (for each individual session) to the chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as was the case at the second session of the LCY Central Committee on 19 December.

Collective Work and Responsibility

The second part of the rules of procedure establish precisely the principle of collective work and responsibility. Members of the Central Committee, it is stressed, enjoy equal rights and duties to raise questions which they believe the Central Committee must consider, to actively and directly participate in preparing the sessions and in adopting conclusions, to set forth their views on all questions of LCY policy and practice, on the work of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists; to assess the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and its organs.

Every member is responsible for the Central Committee decisions and work and is responsible to the Central Committee as a whole. When there is an alternative view or a disagreement of opinion on solving a question at the session, the Central Committee decides by voting, but when a member of the Central Committee--once a position or decision has been adopted--maintains his own view at a Central Committee session, he is then obliged to explain it so that it can be noted in the minutes.

When the Central Committee adopts a position or decision, all its members are obliged--irrespective of the view they supported at the session--to respect this position or decision. They are obliged to work in their ideopolitical activity for the consistent implementation of the LCY policy and the decisions adopted by the LCY Central Committee, as they are responsible for their work to the Central Committee and the LCY congress.

All provisions of the rules of procedure and their consistent implementation will at the same time also be an affirmation and strengthening of one of the basic party principles--democratic centralism in the LCY activity.

SFRY-BRITISH POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD IN BELGRADE

LD042033Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1403 GMT 4 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 4 (TANJUG)--Political consultations between representatives of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and of the British Foreign Office began here today. The two countries' delegations are headed by Yugoslav Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic and Minister of State in the Foreign Office Frank Judd.

An exchange of opinions has been anticipated on current questions of international relations, with special reference to the situation in Europe, the detente, and the activities regarding the Helsinki conference, to the focuses of crisis and questions of the new international economic order. Current issues of international relations and the possibility to promote them, and the question of Yugoslavia's relations with the European Economic Community will also be discussed.

Frank Judd was received today by Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec.

TRADE EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD041518Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 4 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have agreed to exchange goods to the value of $250 million this year, which is almost one-third more than the balance in 1978. A protocol on trade exchange for 1979 was signed in Belgrade today by Alija Basic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, and Georgi Vutev, Bulgaria's deputy minister of foreign trade. At the signing ceremony, they expressed great satisfaction with the agreed program of exchange and indicated their willingness for this plan to be realized.

A somewhat larger volume of Yugoslav exports is envisaged for this year in order to rectify the deficit Yugoslavia had with Bulgaria in 1978.

The most important items in this trade exchange are products from the chemical industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and machine building.

RCP STUDY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN BELGRADE

AU022205Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Dec 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received an RCP study delegation which is studying the LCY activity in our country in developing the sociopolitical and socioeconomic system.

The RCP delegation is led by Petre Ion, first secretary of the Tulcea County party committee.

Blazo Kamcevski, chief of the Political System Department of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Blagoje Boskovic, chief of the Department for Socioeconomic Relations, had closing talks with the delegation.

OFFICIALS OF AGRICULTURAL COMBINE EXPELLED FROM LCY

AU022030Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[D. Vijuk report]

[Summary] Irig, 20 December--After a broad public discussion in the basic organizations of the League of Communists of the Irig agricultural-tourist combine on the irregularities which occurred in the combine, the last session of the Irig communal committee of the League of Communists named the proponents of these irregularities and took the appropriate party-statutory measures.

Milenko Jeftic, heretofore general director of the Irig combine, was expelled from the League of Communists for a gross violation of the self-managing rights of the working people, for imposing his will on the self-managing organs, for irresponsible use of the agricultural development fund and for unhealthy human relations in the collective. Pavle Zivcic, the officer responsible for cattle breeding, was also expelled for mistakes and carelessness in the functions of the work unit which caused serious material consequences for the combine.

Final warning was given to Katica Krstic, while Ratormir Nedic, Vukojica Branic, Stanko Mitric, Milenko Desic and Bogoljub Marceta were given warnings. Comradely criticism was extended to Mirko Todic.